



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-210
Tuesday
2 November 1993

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Burundi

Kinigi Radio Reports Ndadaye's Body Found

EA0111164093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1045 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] The bodies of the late Melchior Ndadaye, who was president of Burundi, and his close collaborators, killed by a group of military putschists, have been recovered. They will be buried with honors during the next 10 days. This was announced by Mrs. Sylvie Kinigi, the Burundi prime minister, in a news conference in a Bujumbura hotel yesterday. As reported by Radio France International, Mrs. Kinigi has announced a month-long period of mourning in memory of the brave martyrs for democracy.

Mrs. Kinigi also said that other Army officers involved in the coup have been arrested in Zaire, where they had fled.

Meanwhile, followers of the late Ndadaye's party, FRODEBU [Front for Democracy in Burundi] held a demonstration yesterday. Their demands included the sending of foreign troops to ensure the security of the people and their leaders. On the other hand, opposition party followers also demonstrated yesterday, protesting against the sending of foreign troops. This could continue to fan the crisis which had started to subside.

Army Officers Pledge Obedience to Government

EA0111201393 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] Defense Minister Lieutenant Colonel Charles Ntakije chaired a working meeting yesterday with all the high-ranking officers of the Bujumbura barracks, around 200 people in all. The meeting focused mainly on the government's decision to ask for a foreign force to be sent to ensure the security of the government and the various institutions put into place following democratic elections last June, but which a group of putschists tried to remove through the assassination of their top officials.

Most of the officers made a commitment to never shed the blood of the sons and daughters of this country. According to others, members of the government should leave their places of exile because no soldier could think about shedding blood as each has seen the seriousness and the grave consequences of the perpetrated crimes. They therefore promised the defense minister that they would help the government by pointing a finger at the culprits. As they made such a commitment, they asked the government to designate among the soldiers who remained faithful those who would assure the security of its members and the democratically elected institutions.

For his part, the defense minister reminded the officers that, unfortunately, even among them there is a good number of them who shamed the army [words indistinct] the officers affirm that the entire army is not an accomplice of the putschists [words indistinct]. He explained at

length that the government has all the means to take all the necessary decisions meant for the functioning of democratically elected institutions without referring to all the forces which still believe in governing this country by force. He recalled that the foreign force would only come to ensure the protection of government members and will cooperate fully with soldiers who remained loyal to the democratically elected government in order to complete their operation successfully. Before ending the meeting, the defense minister asked officers to obey the government's orders and implement all the measures that it will take with the view to returning peace to the entire territory.

On this subject, he ordered all commanders to bring under control all the soldiers in their barracks and severely punish all the soldiers who left the barracks without the prior authorization of their superiors. At the end of the meeting, all the officers promised the defense minister that they would obey and implement the orders of the government as stipulated by the law and that they would sensitize their troops so that together they could return peace and security to the country.

Foreign Minister Comments on People Behind Coup

LD2810162493 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 28 Oct 93

[Report on interview with Burundian Foreign Minister Sylvestre Ntibantunganya by reporter Monique Masse; place and date not given]

[Text] Our guest in this second part of "Afrique Midi" is the Burundian foreign minister, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, who, together with the prime minister and the other survivors from the Ndadaye government, has taken refuge in the French Embassy in Bujumbura. He met the UN special envoy, James Jonah, and he is appealing for military help. He spoke to our reporter, Monique Masse:

[Begin recording] [Ntibantunganya] Our government is expecting military backing from the United Nations and the international community. The political personalities who have been betrayed by an army that they trusted need to be protected. We also need a force to ensure that all the institutions, which today remain paralyzed by the coup, can start functioning again. Even if it is reported that this coup is over, it is continuing in other guises. The government remains a kind of hostage to the forces that initiated this coup, which cost the life of the president and of many other political personalities in the country.

[Masse] Some sources speak of loyalist army forces, in particular all or part of the High Command, which is said to have regained control of the troops. What is your view of this situation?

[Ntibantunganya] Loyalty is not measured by declarations and words. Loyalty can be judged in moments like

these. There could indeed be loyalist units, but we consider that they also have been neutralized, paralyzed by the action of the putschist elements. At present, the army is still incapable of getting the better of those who carried out this coup by arresting them, by arresting them and revealing their identities to the population.

[Masse] What do you know about the coup and its leaders?

[Ntibantunganya] One fact ran through the whole period from the proclamation of the election results of 1 June and the swearing in of the president of the republic. From the day when the results were proclaimed, we heard noises from (?the military), who wanted to reject the results of this vote. On 16 June, the same (?military) made themselves heard, and more precisely, on 3 July, when we saw an attempted coup. It is the authors of all these putschist episodes who have damaged my country beyond repair.

[Masse] Among the latter, it seems, was Francois Ngeze, whom the putschists chose to head their Council for Public Salvation. Do we know what has become of Francois Ngeze?

[Ntibantunganya] Mr. Francois Ngeze is here, and you will have noticed that he is the only person in this council whose name has been made public. We are still waiting to know about the rest. Mr. Ngeze was the person who chose to manage the coup, once it was clear that it had practically failed. It seems that what was intended was to decapitate the government, decapitate the Burundi Democratic Front Party which had won the elections. So, I could not say that he was the brain behind this coup. I think that the brain was elsewhere. Ngeze was set up because he appeared a presentable personality for a certain part of public opinion. I think that we must look for the brain behind the coup among the brains of the 3 July 1993 coup. In other words, Colonel Nyngaba Sylvestre, who is currently on the run. Colonel Nyngaba Sylvestre was a member of President Buyoya's council. There are also others, such as Major Busokoza, who was seen actively taking part in the tragedy which struck our country a week ago. [end recording]

Communication Minister Views 'Genocide' of Hutus

LD3110114993 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] It is becoming clear that, after initial friction between Hutus and Tutsis last week after the assassination of President Ndadaye, the Army further fanned the flames of ethnic conflict. This was the message conveyed to us by Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, the minister of communication [and government spokesman], who spoke to our reporter, Thierry Perret:

[Begin recording] [Ngendahayo] What happens is that the soldiers round up the Tutsis in safe areas, before combing through the countryside with their guns trained on Hutu peasants and then gun them down. After the coup, there

were indeed clashes between Hutus and Tutsis, but they never reached the scale of this attempt at genocide of the Hutus that is being carried out by the Army.

[Perret] Do you think that the stabilization force will be set up quickly?

[Ngendahayo] We have signs that give us a great deal of hope that it will indeed happen shortly.

[Perret] How do you see the position of Europe and France in particular? Is it totally devoid of any ambiguity?

[Ngendahayo] It is a position that is very cautious, and I respect cautious people; but with caution, we can also drift toward a stagnation of the situation. [end recording]

Civil Servants Resume Work in Bujumbura 29 Oct

EA2910225193 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] A week after the 21 October military coup d'etat, work has resumed in Bujumbura. Shops and government offices have opened their doors. Foodstuffs are plentiful in the various marketplaces of the capital. Work resumed after the communique issued by the government called on civil servants to go about their daily business. Everyone must now follow their example.

Cameroon

Students in Senegal Occupy Embassy Over Scholarship Arrears

AB2910095093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 28 Oct 93

[Text] Angry Cameroonian students in Dakar are currently occupying their embassy to protest the nonpayment of their scholarship arrears. Let us listen to a spokesman for the students who spoke to us on condition of anonymity:

[Begin recording] We have come to occupy our mission's building in Dakar to press for the payment of 10 months of scholarship arrears as well as three months of arrears due for the new academic year. As you know, registration fees for foreign students here in Dakar—250,000 CFA francs—are quite high. Up until now, we have not yet been able to obtain such an amount. Nonpayment of the fees is adversely affecting us both at the academic and social levels. For instance, we cannot gain admission into the student restaurant or health center. We must pay 220 CFA francs for a meal, compared with 110 francs CFA paid by all other students. Some of us do not live in Dakar; one of us, who is in Banjul, has not yet registered for lack of money. We will not register for this academic year if we do not receive our scholarship arrears. I wish to tell our parents who are listening to us now that their

children are not receiving the expected assistance. We appeal to international bodies to assist. [end recording]

Central African Republic

Prime Minister Appoints 'Slimmed-Down' Cabinet

AB3010153193 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] Bangui, Oct 30 (AFP)—The new prime minister of the Central African Republic, Jean-Luc Mandaba, appointed five days ago, on Saturday [30 October] named a slimmed-down cabinet of 17 ministers and two secretaries of state.

Only three of the ministers in the 23-strong cabinet of his predecessor Enoch Derant-Lakoue kept their jobs.

They were Emmanuel Dokouna, who retained the finance, planning and international cooperation portfolios, Jacques Mbosso, keeper of the seals and minister for justice and law reform, and Gerard Gaba, in charge of the secretariat general of government and relations with parliament.

Simon Bedaya-Ngaro was named foreign minister, also in charge of relations with French-speaking countries, while the interior and national security portfolios went to Claude Dobanga.

The new line-up included two women, Simone Bode-mon, junior minister at the ministry of education, and Marie Noelle Koyara, in charge of social action and promoting women's rights.

Apart from the Centrafrican People's Liberation Movement (MPLC) of President Ange-Felix Patasse and Mandaba, the new cabinet was also drawn from the Liberal Democratic Party, the Alliance for Democracy and Progress and the David Dacko movement (supporting the country's first president, an unsuccessful candidate in the September 19 presidential elections).

The new government will present its programme at the first session of the new National Assembly on November 3.

Cabinet Includes Several Parties

AB3110122893 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Text] The new administration has been formed for the Central African Republic. It is composed of 17 ministers and two secretaries of state, and is headed by Jean-Luc Mandaba. It is a broad-based administration, consisting of several parties which are represented in the National Assembly. It includes, of course, members from the Centrafrican People's Liberation Movement—the party of President Patasse and the prime minister.

The new ministers belong to the Liberal Democratic Party, the Alliance for Democracy and Progress, and

ex-President David Dacko's group. Three members from the former administration of Enoch Derant-Lakoue have been reappointed to the new administration, which includes two women.

The new administration has already received the support of the president of the Collective of Central Africans in France, (Jose Binoua), who said that he was satisfied for three reasons: The quality of the people chosen, the small number of persons involved—19—and especially the contribution of new blood with this generally young team. After giving these three reasons, the president of the collective made three concrete proposals:

[Begin recording] First, a swift rehabilitation of the 1981 Constitution, so as to avoid running the state on the fly. Secondly, the substitution of the non-sovereign national conference promised during the election campaign with consultative assemblies in each department. This action would save time; the main players in each department would make policy for their respective departments. For example, in the ministries, technicians complain of a lack of equipment. In each ministry these persons know exactly how much they need. Such is the case with the Health Ministry—the doctors know exactly the kinds of equipment and specialists they need. Thirdly, the rapid establishment of a labor market in the country in order to guarantee employment equality in the civil service and in the search for jobs. [end recording]

Government Appoints New Armed Forces Chief of Staff

AB2810073093 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Text] Decree 93371 appointing the general chief of staff for the Central African Armed Forces and the Presidential Guard.

Article 1: Army General (Jean-Roger Lako) is appointed General Chief of Staff of the Central African Forces and the Presidential Guard.

Article 2: This decree, which takes effect from the date it is signed shall be registered and published in the Official Gazette of the Central African Republic.

Issued in Bangui on 27 October 1993

[Signed] Ange-Felix Patasse.

Decree Bans State Company Heads From Leaving Bangui

AB2710165293 Paris AFP in French 1314 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Text] Bangui, 27 Oct (AFP)—The head of state, President Ange-Felix Patasse, has banned all state companies and parastatal managing directors from leaving the capital.

He issued a presidential decree requesting heads of board of directors, general managing directors, and managing directors of state enterprises and mixed economy corporations not to leave Bangui until further notice, the Central African Radio reported today.

This decree, jointly signed by Former Prime Minister Enoch-Derant Lakoue, further said that the head of state, who has just assumed his post, wanted to meet all the heads of the enterprises to be briefed on the state of their companies' treasuries.

Chad

Transitional Council President Warns Deby 'Not Untouchable'

LD2910194293 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] We have the reaction of Lol Mahamat Choua, president of the Higher Transitional Council, [to the vote of no confidence in Prime Minister Moungar]. He spoke to our reporter, Christophe Boisbouvier:

[Begin recording] [Choua] The Moungar government should already have set up a committee for drawing up a constitution, a High Council of Communications, and an electoral code and so on. None of all that was done. His balance sheet is totally unsatisfactory.

[Boisbouvier] Did the death of Abbas Koty in somewhat murky circumstances precipitate his [Moungar's] fall?

[Choua] No, not at all. His fall had been on the cards for a longtime.

[Boisbouvier] There was a serious clash between President Deby and the prime minister a month ago. Are you not strengthening President Deby's power by overthrowing the prime minister?

[Choua] No, not at all. Our idea is to carry out a gradual transition, so we had to avoid all confrontation. We are not siding with President Deby. We are in a delicate situation which is threatening the institutions which emerged from the National Conference. We have made a responsible decision. We started with the prime minister. There will come a time when we will also take care of President Deby. He is not untouchable. He must also respect the institutions of the Republic. [end recording]

Moungar Views Performance as Prime Minister

AB2810120893 Paris AFRICA INTERNATIONAL in French Oct 93 pp 39-41

[Interview with Chadian Prime Minister Fidel Moungar by AFRICA INTERNATIONAL reporter Nocky Djedanoum; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Djedanoum] Mr. Moungar, you have been the head of the transitional government for five months. What is your assessment?

[Moungar] Not much has changed after five months. In democracy one does not decree change; it occurs progressively.

[Djedanoum] Are there obstacles to the smooth functioning of government?

[Moungar] There are always obstacles when one moves from an exceptional regime to a democratic regime. These obstacles are in the minds of the men who lead and in the state machinery, but in spite of all that we are progressing and the locks are popping open one after the other.

[Djedanoum] Is the representation of all the parties within the government not hampering its running?

[Moungar] In spite of all that, my government paid April, May, and June salaries not forgetting the arrears that my predecessor left behind. I believe that if the government could master solutions to our country's social problems better, the country would be more stable.

[Djedanoum] You were not informed of the intervention of the security forces during the demonstration in Ndjamen on 8 August; you were also not informed of the negotiations with Abbas Koty, the National Committee for Recovery leader; the problem of cohabitation with Idriss Deby has finally come out into the open...

[Moungar] There is certainly a problem with the method of approach. Necessary changes should be made responsibly and seriously. It is abnormal for a head of government to be kept out of major decisions...Indeed, I was not informed of the Republican Guard's intervention in the demonstration you referred to and I was not informed of the negotiations with Abbas Koty. [passage omitted]

[Djedanoum] The police are known to have an urban calling. Paradoxically, there are more gendarmes in Ndjamen.

[Moungar] Indeed, there has been no police force in Ndjamen for some years now. It has been abandoned, deprived, disorganized, and neglected. There can be no rule of law without a strong police force capable of maintaining law and order. In this regard also, the government is expected to take fresh measures. [passage omitted]

[Djedanoum] Do you know that your popularity has diminished considerably?

[Moungar] It is true. In a country like Chad, the contrary would have astonished me. A prime minister has to change things. Popularity is certainly important but that is not my major concern. My people reproach me for my conciliatory attitude toward the presidency, for my overbearing patience, and for my silence over my difficulties.

In short, my people feel that I allow the presidency to have its way. They want confrontation but they are not entirely right because Chad is a very fragile country. With time, Chadians will understand the reasons for my struggle, because I shall perhaps succeed in preserving a minimum amount of stability. Change is inevitable today, with or without me. [passage omitted]

[Djedanoum] In the coming months, will your government be able to pay civil servants' salaries?

[Moungar] That will depend on the government's ability to increase revenue. All civil servants must understand that before we share, we must produce. It is only by so doing that we can regularize the workers' situation.

[Djedanoum] The only hope for Chadians today is oil. Is that not an illusion?

[Moungar] Chadian oil is not an illusion but real hope. We have already issued permits for exploitation. Research results are promising. In the next five years, there will be a net improvement in the situation. With the production of oil, we shall be able to cover all our power needs and run our economy.

[Djedanoum] How do you hope to solve the educational crisis?

[Moungar] Our educational system, one must acknowledge, is facing a serious crisis but that is no exception. Many African countries are facing the same crisis. Let us take the example of our central African neighbors, where schools have been closed for the third year running. The crisis in our educational system is simply an expression of the social problems facing our educational bodies. Teachers who constitute a large proportion of the civil service are not taken care of by the state. Some of them have not been paid for 13 months.

[Djedanoum] The cotton company, "Coton-Tchad", is being privatized. What do you have to say about that?

[Moungar] There is no alternative. State management of "Coton-Tchad" has been so catastrophic that the enterprise is on its knees today. While I do not regret the state's disengagement, one must not lose sight of certain aspects however. "Coton-Tchad" is symbolic for our country and a large number of our people are affected by its activities. My role is to preserve the state's right to have a say in productivity and pricing. [passage omitted]

[Djedanoum] If the transition ends smoothly, what will you do?

[Moungar] I am organizing things so that it can last for one year as scheduled. You can see for your yourself the conditions under which my aides and I are working. The process of installing democratic institutions should begin soon afterwards. We must build a democratic state by organizing elections. I must confess that the results of the first seven months do not encourage me to be optimistic.

[Djedanoum] As leader of the Chadian Action for Unity and Socialism, do you intend to stand in upcoming presidential elections?

[Moungar] I am also accused of not taking care of my party, more especially of its election prospects. It is not a concern. For the time being, I have only one thing in mind: I would like my country to experience economic, social and security changes in the remaining months. [passage omitted]

Equatorial Guinea

Mines Minister, PRC Delegation Discuss Projects

AB2710194093 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea
Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 24 Oct 93

[Text] The Chinese delegation, which arrived recently in our country, began discussions yesterday with Juan Olo Mba Nseng, minister of mines and hydrocarbons, at the international conference hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Opening the meeting, Minister Nseng welcomed the delegation and expressed the government's desire to strengthen South-South cooperation as North-South cooperation still lacks the appropriate framework, especially concerning its relations with some countries. Mr. Xun Zhu, Chinese minister of geology and mineral resources and leader of the delegation, stressed the willingness of the Chinese Government to enhance its relations with Equatorial Guinea. He also said that the PRC was following eagerly the progress being made in the (economic) development sector by the Third World despite the various difficulties it is facing. The Chinese minister then stated that his visit to Equatorial Guinea was to materialize some aspects of an agreement previously signed with our country. The agreement is related to a road project initiated by the government as part of bilateral cooperation in the public works sector. After both delegations' members were introduced to one another, the minister of mines and hydrocarbons briefed the Chinese delegation on our country's mineral resources development program. [passage indistinct]

Gabon

Opposition Leader Mamboundou Returns From Exile in Senegal

AB0211113293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730
GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] In Gabon, the opposition figure Pierre Mamboundou returned home unexpectedly yesterday. Mr. Mamboundou, who said only a few words upon his arrival, is leader of the Gabonese People's Union [UPG]. The UPG leader, who has thus ended his exile in Senegal, had announced his intention to stand for the presidential elections slated for 5 December. The former official of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency in Paris was expelled from France upon the accusation of plotting against President Omar Bongo. He

was then sentenced by the Gabonese Security Court to 10 years of imprisonment with suspension of his civic rights. Upon his arrival, Mr. Mamboundou made only a short statement to our reporter, Patrick Bibang:

[Begin recording] [Mamboundou] I have arrived in my country, and I am very glad to be home. I am very happy to have returned home.

[Bibang] Mr. Mamboundou, it is known that you are wanted by the law in Gabon.

[Mamboundou] I will not make any statement on that. [end recording]

[Paris AFP in French in a Libreville-dated item at 0843 GMT on 2 November adds: "According to informed sources in Dakar, Mr. Mamboundou left Senegal following a visit to Dakar by a special emissary of the Gabonese head of state, Martin Bongo, who is close to President Omar Bongo."]

Rwanda

Belgian Paratroopers Due To Arrive Shortly

LD0111154893 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1500 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Excerpts] A new UN operation is underway in Rwanda. [passage omitted] Initially, 800 troops from various countries are to be deployed; later there will be 2,500. A first contingent of 24 Belgian paratroopers is expected in Kigali very soon.

Burundian Refugees Face Health, Food, Water Problems

EA3010114593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] The wave of Burundian refugees entering Rwanda has not stopped in Butare Prefecture [southern Rwanda]. Butare is now sheltering more than 250,000 people, with all of the consequences this brings, notably in terms of social and health conditions. (Cyprien Musabirema) is on the line and takes stock of the situation:

[(Musabirema)] As the days go by, the number of Burundian refugees in Butare Prefecture keeps increasing. At the beginning of the week, it was estimated at 212,000; on 29 October it reached 250,000. This is due not only to the fact that every day new refugees enter, but also to the fact that lists have now been properly drawn up in each refugee camp.

In the different camps, various problems remain, although humanitarian organizations and local administrative authorities are sparing no effort to assist the refugees. Regarding food aid, the first WFP [expansion unknown] food convoy reached them on 28 October. However, certain refugees were not given their rations that day: The lists, which were not drawn up properly, were such that certain refugees were served twice. Before

the arrival of the food aid packages, those who had a little money were trying to buy food in the local marketplace. But at what a price, as this region, which welcomed them, is at famine's door. To this must be added the factor of inflation. A 1,000 Burundian franc note may only fetch 200 Rwandan francs—usually it is worth 650 Rwandan francs. The refugees' cattle were also bought at a very low price.

Nor can one ignore the health problems in these refugee camps. Dysentery rages in all the camps. For example, at Busoro Health Center, Mayira Commune [Butare Prefecture], 64 cases of dysentery from the Mututu [Refugee] Camp are under hospital treatment. The health center is being overburdened. Medecins Sans Frontieres is already working in the various camps. Other diseases are mostly malaria, anaemia, pneumonia—for children, not to mention wounds. Fifty Burundian refugees are under hospital treatment at Butare University Hospital.

Concerning shelter, apart from those refugees who have already received sheetings [last word in English] from the Belgian Red Cross, those accommodated in school classrooms which they must leave next weekend to allow school pupils to resume classes, and those who have managed to build straw huts, well the rest are sleeping under the stars and in the rain. Drinking water and firewood shortages are as acute as the other problems.

(Cyprien Musabirema), ORINFOR [Rwandan Information Office], Butare.

RPF Leader Urges Calm in Solving Burundi Situation

EA2810141593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 0400 GMT 28 Oct 93

[Statement by the Rwandan Patriotic Front, RPF, Chairman Alexis Kanyarengwe on Burundi crisis; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] Normally, when a brother or a neighbor has problems and flees to you, you help him if you can. Even if you cannot help him, you do not fail to comfort him at least with encouraging words. However, you avoid saying unbecoming words. Recently, in the first days after the coup, there were some statements from both the Rwandan media and political parties which were not in good taste and which were not aimed at comforting Burundians. They did not try to appeal to them to reconcile so as to end the turmoil. Instead, the statements incited people to get out their machetes and to start killing each other.

According to what I have been hearing recently such utterances have stopped, and this is good. It is good that the Government of Rwanda is welcoming the refugees and helping them as much as it can. It is doing everything possible to issue comforting statements instead of

inciting remarks that can cause problems. One may recall that it was such remarks that brought about the problems among ourselves.

Concerning the Burundi Government-in-exile operating from Rwanda, we should probably come to an agreement on this. As far as I know, and as is reported in the news, there is a prime minister in Bujumbura, Burundi. We believe that she is the one who has the mandate to lead the government, so the others, wherever they might be—whether in Kigali or elsewhere—should help her, advise her and inform her, but we should not say that the Burundi Government has moved to Kigali when we know that the leaders of this government exist and are in Bujumbura, the capital.

Zaire

Dailies Suspended for Anti-Monetary Reform Articles

AB2710211893 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] The (Matonge) independent daily, OMOJA, has broken the rules through its writings. It has therefore been suspended for three months by ministerial Decree No. 007/93 signed today by Communications Minister

N'gongo Luwowa. The incriminating article can be found on page 9 of the daily's issue No. 938, which appeared on the newsstands today.

OMOJA is the first victim of the warnings issued on 22 October by Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa during the news briefing he held immediately after the cabinet meeting. During this meeting with the media, the prime minister threatened to cut down any newspaper that would attempt to publish articles attacking the monetary reform.

It is always better to be warned because Mr. N'gongo, in a communique issued on radio and television on 24 October, did take pains to remind fellow journalists that any newspaper that will open its columns to political statements attacking the monetary reforms will be mercilessly disciplined. This is exactly the risk taken by OMOJA and we know the outcome.

It should be pointed out that the RENAISSANCE newspaper has the same issue number as OMOJA. It appears under publication authorization No. 262/72. These two newspapers are therefore going to disappear from the newsstands for three months. Apparently, it was Mr. N'gongo's leniency that spared them from being banned outright. Other newspapers that will break the rules might not be so lucky.

Eritrea**President Isayas, Delegation Depart for Yemen**

EA3010164893 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0930 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Excerpt] A delegation led by President Isayas Afewerki and including Ali Sayyid Abdullah, minister for internal affairs, today left for the Republic of Yemen. [passage omitted]

Saudi Delegation Promises Assistance, Departs

EA3110201593 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1500 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Excerpt] The Saudi Arabian Development Center delegation left the country on Friday [29 October] after concluding its four-day working visit to Eritrea. During its stay in Eritrea, in addition to holding discussions with President Isayas Afewerki and other ministers, the delegation visited Mitsiwa [Massawa, the Red Sea port] and its environs which had been devastated by the war. The head of the Saudi delegation, Dr. (Abd-al-Aziz Abru), in a statement he gave on the aim of his visit prior to his departure from Asmara International Airport, said that they came to Eritrea as promised by the Saudi Government to dispatch a high-level delegation which will assess the need for urgent assistance to Eritrea. He said that, as had been discussed with Eritrean Government officials and had been seen during the visit to Massawa, Eritrea needs urgent assistance for water services, electricity, roads, education, health and other sectors. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia**Meles Sends Message to UN Security Council on Somalia**

EA3010165393 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1000 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry yesterday announced that President Meles Zenawi has sent a letter to the UN Security Council containing recommendations that could help the current efforts to achieve a lasting solution to the Somalia problem. In his message the president outlined four key points for a solution based on the 1993 Addis Ababa accord and on what the UN Security Council should do to achieve national reconciliation in Somalia by avoiding the past mistakes made in implementing the accord. The letter said the efforts undertaken so far to deal with the situation in Somalia are very encouraging, but if further steps are not taken they will not have any lasting effect. Noting the seriousness of the problem, he said that since the most important factor in the Somalia problem is time, the UN Security Council is called upon to consider the proposed solutions and issue resolutions on them.

National reconciliation can only start when an independent commission is formed to investigate the cause of

the conflict in Mogadishu between the UN peacekeeping forces and General Aidid's supporters. The president noted the importance of the UN Security Council forming this body. The inquiry commission should report its findings to the UN Security Council.

The president asked the UN Security Council to nominate capable and influential individuals from Africa and other countries to be members of the commission and suggested that people like Jimmy Carter be nominated. The president also noted the importance of forming the commission immediately, because it can help to ensure the participation of all Somali factions in the national reconciliation process and the implementation of the cease-fire agreement. It could also be a solution to the problem those Somali prisoners held by the UN.

In his message the president also suggested that the task of the UN force in Somalia should be limited to helping Somalis to solve their problems by themselves. The suspicion of the Somali people about the UN force can only be overcome if the UN force is seen to be encouraging solutions put forward by Somalis. The basis for all these is the implementation of the Addis Ababa accord which was agreed by all the Somali factions. [passage omitted]

The president said that since everyone accepts that the Somalia problem can only be solved in an African way, the UN Security Council should include this basic idea in its resolutions. The UN peace-keeping force can only carry out its duties by working hand-in-hand with the OAU and neighboring countries.

Kenya**President Moi Meets Ethiopian Counterpart at Airport**

EA0111194893 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Excerpts] President Ato Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia arrived in the country today for a two-day official visit. The plane carrying the Ethiopian leader touched down at the Jomo Kenyatta international airport shortly before 1400. On hand to receive the Ethiopian leader was his host, President Daniel arap Moi. [passage omitted]

The president of Ethiopia is accompanied by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Ato [Mesfin] Seyoum and the minister for external economic cooperation, Dr. Abd al-Majid Husayn.

Government Reacts to Concerns of Catholic Bishops

EA0211112593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1810 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Government statement reacting to the contents of an open letter to Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi from the Catholic bishops of Kenya—place and date not given]

[Excerpts] The government has noted the contents of a pastoral letter from the Catholic bishops of Kenya advertised in the media on 30 October and wishes to note the concern of the bishops for the welfare of Kenyans. All patriotic Kenyans wish to see peace, stability and brotherly coexistence prevailing throughout the country. The government also noted that the bishops have echoed His Excellency the president's strong belief in the sanctity of life, the need for national unity and the need for all Kenyans to choose to live in peace and harmony with one another.

The objective of the advertised open letter, however, remains a puzzle to all Kenyans of goodwill who would like to see peace and stability prevailing in the country.

As people who are expected to stand for and advocate the truth, the bishops should have been sincere and acknowledge the following facts:

1. Appreciate the sincerity and determination of His Excellency The President and the government in stamping out tribal clashes.
2. The notable achievement of peace and normalcy in Molo, Burt Forest and Londiani under difficult circumstances, especially after the government successfully kept away outsiders and the opposition.
3. The security forces have put in a lot of efforts to contain the unfortunate resurgence of tribal clashes in spite of difficult terrain and the unpredictable nature of the problem. [passage omitted]

Ironically, while His Excellency The President was in Molo making peace, some members of the opposition and the clergy were also in the area fanning tribal clashes.

The least Kenyans expected of the bishops was therefore a degree of balance in the assessment of the situation prevailing in the country. It is instructive to note that since the start of the tribal clashes in late 1991, the bishops have not renounced the opposition's penchant for violence, oath-taking, the call for civil disobedience by Mwai Kibaki, Raila Odinga and Paul Muite's vow to create a Somali type situation in Kenya. Rather the bishops have based their assessment of the situation on hearsay, characterized by a high degree of emotion.

Sections of the letter were also couched with a language of theological blackmail and threat. This partisan position taken by the bishops is not surprising when Kenyans remember that some elements in the church, including the Catholics and the NCKK [National Council of Churches of Kenya], have been involved in partisan politics since the start of multiparty era.

Indeed, Kenyans would recall the role played by certain bishops over the last two years in working with and helping the opposition to develop a common approach to incite the population, organize boycotts and civil disobedience so as to discredit the government. In their

pastoral letter the bishops also say: We are quite capable of defending the rights of our brothers and sisters in this land without other help.

The government would like the bishops to come out and tell Kenyans clearly what they mean by the above quoted statement as this implies that they know the cause of the tribal clashes and can switch them off if they so decide. We all would welcome such a patriotic action. It is noteworthy that since the security forces moved to the areas which have lately witnessed incidents of tribal clashes relative calm and normalcy has been restored as our security forces strive to bring about lasting peace.

The government wishes to reiterate once again its commitment to ensuring security of every Kenyan to protect property and foster national unity. All Kenyans of goodwill, including the bishops and opposition, must support the government in this endeavor. It is the duty of every Kenyan to protect our hard-won independence and national unity in the interest of prosperity for all.

Somalia

Envoy Oakley, U.S. 'Military Might' Arrive in Mogadishu

AB011210093 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 1 Nov 93

[By John Nyaga]

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, Nov 1 (AFP)—American tanks rumbled through the streets of Mogadishu Monday in an apparent show of military might as the U.S. special envoy to Somalia Robert Oakley arrived. Oakley will try to persuade feuding Somali factional leaders to start peace negotiations.

It was not immediately clear which clan leaders he would meet during his four-day stay in the Somali capital, but a spokesman for the Somali National Alliance (SNA) headed by warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid said he will talk to a five-member group from the faction. [passage omitted] He is scheduled to address a news conference here on Wednesday, after meeting several clan leaders.

As he landed, dozens of newly arrived U.S. M1-A1 tanks, Bradley fighting vehicles, self-propelled howitzers and other vehicles roared through the dusty roads of this bombed-out city in convoys to a new Victory base several kilometres (miles) east of Mogadishu. Vehicles moved in Monday included 19 M1-A1 tanks, 30 Bradleys, eight howitzers and mobile military engineering equipment. They will be used to protect the 7,200 U.S. troops, including 3,900 in the UN joint task force, in Somalia. Another 12,250 marines are waiting off the coast of Somalia ready to go in if needed.

Diplomats here said the arrival of the additional military equipment and personnel was intended to put pressure on Aidid to talk to his rivals and reach a political settlement or face the full American military might.

Somalia has been without a government for three years since rebels of the Aidid-led United Somali Congress (USC) marched on Mogadishu and forced dictator Mohamed Siad Barre to flee in January 1991. The USC later split into two feuding clan-based factions who turned on each other in a vicious artillery war which reduced much of central Mogadishu to rubble and killed an estimated 30,000 people before foreign troops arrived in December. [passage omitted]

Since the UN peacekeepers here stopped their regular patrols after the killing of 18 U.S. soldiers in a firefight with Aidid's militiamen early last month, gun-wielding youths, most of them looters, have returned to the streets.

Somali sources said the price of an AK-47 assault rifle, which had fallen to 50 dollars when the foreign troops arrived and started regular arms sweeps, has shot up again to about 200 dollars as the demand for guns rises.

Tanzania

President Mwinyi Returns From Commonwealth Summit

*EA0111221093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi returned to the country today after attending the Commonwealth heads of state and government conference in Cyprus. After the summit, the president flew to London for a private visit. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Museveni Urges Trade Group Members To Privatize Economies

*EA3110163593 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in
English 0600 GMT 31 Oct 93*

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has urged preferential trade area, PTA, member states to support the privatization of their economies because market-guided economies operate more efficiently. The president made the appeal yesterday afternoon at the Uganda Manufacturers' Association show ground in Lugogo where he officially opened the association's first trade fair. The show has attracted exhibitors from the PTA member states and other countries including South Africa, China, and Britain. The president commended the Uganda Manufacturers' Association for organizing the fair which is coinciding with the PTA summit that will open in Kampala this week to consolidate regional economic cooperation. Mr. Museveni appealed for free movement of capital labor and services in the region so as to facilitate and remove bottlenecks for the manufacturers and businessmen.

On the issue of rationalization of production within the region, President Museveni asserted that the private business atmosphere prevailing will lead businesses to rationalize themselves as they will compete and assimilate one another which is a natural process of growth. Mr. Museveni also noted that the private sector should be facilitators assuming a higher profile in the economic policy the making and planning since the economies are following a privatisation trend. [sentence as heard] He said the Uganda Manufacturers' Association can, for example, have representation on the Presidential Economic Council to air views of the businessmen and the manufacturers in Uganda. He said Uganda welcomes private investors in sectors like telecommunications, electricity, and geothermal power which do not have to be domains of the state. The president said the range of products exhibited was a clear testimony that a lot of trade can successfully take place within the PTA region once there is enough political will. He added that this is a clear manifestation that the idea of a common market in the region is feasible. [passage omitted]

Government Further Liberalizes Foreign Exchange Regulations

*EA3010115593 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in
English 1900 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] The foreign exchange auction, which was set up by the Bank of Uganda in January 1992 to further liberalize the exchange and trade regime, has been abolished after a sale of more than 249 million dollars. In a statement issued at the end of the last auction, held in Kampala today, the Bank of Uganda said the objectives for which the auction was set up have been accomplished to the bank's satisfaction. These include permitting market determination of the shilling's exchange rate and raising shillings to finance the [government's] budget through sale of funds from budget support lines of credit. About 240,234.48 billion [figure as heard] shillings [was] raised for the budget over the 22 month period.

The statement, however, adds that in order to develop a fully unified foreign exchange market, an inter-bank market will be instituted beginning Monday 1 November. The salient features of the inter-bank market will be that the authorized dealer banks will trade foreign currencies amongst themselves at rates freely determined by themselves and the market. The Bank of Uganda will be a participant in the market and may intervene to buy or sell.

Under these measures, the requirements to surrender coffee proceeds and excess invisibles to the Bank of Uganda have been removed. In addition, all forex requirements for imports, including financing of oil imports, will be handled by the market. Finally, the Bank of Uganda announced that all controls on current payments have been removed as elaborated in the forex guidelines issued to commercial banks. Controls on capital transactions, however, remain.

Freedom Alliance, Government Issue Joint Statement

MB2910190593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] We have just received the joint statement issued by the government and the Freedom Alliance after their meeting in Pretoria. The Freedom Alliance has proposed that a leaders' summit of this patriotic front and the government be held as soon as possible to discuss the latest developments in constitutional negotiations, especially concerning the present time scale for negotiations. Although the government is not against the holding of such a summit, it believes this could only come about if all the negotiation partners agree to this.

At this stage the ANC [African National Congress] has reacted negatively to the proposal. The government has proposed that additional intensive negotiations take place with the Freedom Alliance between Tuesday and Thursday next week. The Freedom Alliance has agreed to consider this proposal.

Government, ANC Discuss Interim Constitution in Pretoria

MB2910123793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] Government and ANC [African National Congress] negotiators have met again in Pretoria to discuss the interim constitution. Our political news staff report that the government sought to allay fears that an interim constitution drawn up at Kempton Park could be swept from the table by an elected constitution making body.

In another bilateral meeting in Pretoria today State President F.W. de Klerk is holding talks with the Freedom Alliance.

Joint Proposal on Executive Branch

MB0111102093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914 GMT 1 Nov 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SAPA—The government and the African National Congress [ANC] have jointly proposed that South Africa have a president and at least two deputy presidents during the transition period after the April 27 poll. The deputy presidents will act as president on a rotational basis in the event of the president's absence.

The proposal, hammered out at last week's "bosberaad" [bush meeting] between the government and the ANC, was submitted jointly at multiparty negotiations at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park on Thursday afternoon. "This is a preliminary draft and both parties may propose modifications in due course," the proposal on a government of national unity states at the start.

Other joint proposals handed in at the same time dealt with the powers, functions and duties of regional and local government, and qualifications for voting on April 27. The proposals can only be adopted after they have been debated in the 21-party negotiating council.

Further inputs could come from bilateral meetings involving the ANC, the government and the Freedom Alliance—which is boycotting the World Trade Centre negotiations—planned for this week.

The proposals will now be processed by the technical committee on constitutional issues for debate in the negotiating council later this week. "There shall be a government of national unity to endure for five years from the date of the election," the submission states.

The country's president will be elected by the national assembly, or lower house, by majority vote. The president will vacate his or her seat in Parliament after election. "Every party with 20 per cent or more of the seats in the national assembly shall be entitled to designate an executive deputy president," according to the proposal. "Where no or only one party attains more than 20 per cent of the seats, the party with the largest number of seats will be entitled to designate one and the party with the second largest number of seats, one," it adds.

The deputy presidents will also be members of the cabinet, and "the president shall consult the executive deputy presidents about matters of governmental policy and cabinet business". The deputy presidents may vacate their seats in Parliament, the government/ANC submission adds.

Regarding composition of the multi-party cabinet, it is proposed that a party with five per cent or more of the seats in the national assembly will be entitled to a number of cabinet posts in proportion to the number of seats it holds in the national assembly.

The cabinet will consist of not more than 27 cabinet ministers. "The allocation of portfolios shall be determined by the president after consultation with the executive deputy presidents and the leaders of parties who are entitled and intend to be represented in the cabinet. Cabinet ministers will be appointed by the president to the extent of a party's entitlement on the advice of the leaders of the respective parties. Cabinet ministers must be members of Parliament. The cabinet shall at all times enjoy the confidence of and be accountable to Parliament," the submission states.

The president will exercise his or her powers in consultation with the cabinet, except for those powers which the president currently exercises without having to consult.

The cabinet will try to take decisions by consensus, but where this is not possible, it will decide by an increased majority still to be determined. "In this regard, there

may be a differentiation between financial and state security matters and other matters," the joint submission explains.

Joint Proposal on Local Governments

MB0111203193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2008
GMT 1 Nov 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SAPA—The government and the African National Congress [ANC] have proposed autonomous local governments in various categories and models for metropolitan, urban and rural areas in the new South Africa. The proposals were submitted at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park following last week's "bosberaad" [bush meeting] between the government and the ANC. "The local electoral system shall make provision for both proportional and ward representation," according to the proposed principles which will underpin local government. "The third tier of government shall consist of autonomous local governments in various categories and models for metropolitan, urban and rural areas not inconsistent with national and (regional) legislation."

Further details are expected to be fleshed out in the next 10 days during discussions at the World Trade Centre and in bilateral talks with the Freedom Alliance and others.

Each local government will be capable by law "of doing all those things and performing all those acts which a local government may and shall by law do and perform", according to the government and ANC. The powers and functions of local government will be spelt out in national and regional legislation, and will not be less than local government's existing powers and functions.

Everyone will be entitled to access to water, sanitation, transport facilities, electricity, primary health, education, housing and security, "provided that it is financially, physically and practically possible for such services to be rendered in an environmentally sustainable manner". "The immediate priority is to provide services to all levels that meet basic health and functional requirements for each person," according to the joint proposal.

National or regional policies and legislation affecting local government cannot be developed or implemented without consulting local government structures and stakeholders.

Regional governments will not be permitted to encroach upon the "geographical, functional or institutional integrity of any local government".

"Any existing law applicable to local government shall continue to be of force and effect until amended or repealed by the competent legislature."

Local government councillors will be elected at intervals of between three and five years. A member of another

tier of government—regional or national—will not be permitted to become a councillor. "There shall be an enforceable ethical code of conduct for members and officials of local governments," the proposal adds.

The national finance and fiscal commission "shall recommend equitable and assured fiscal and financial allocations to local government".

Regional legislatures will be responsible for local governments, and will provide for equitable fiscal and financial allocations to supplement local government income.

Local governments will be allowed to levy and recover such property rates, levies, fees, taxes, tariffs and charges as may be necessary to enable them to carry out their powers, duties and functions. "Each local government shall have a uniform tax and tariff structure for its area of jurisdiction."

The government and the ANC have proposed that the following people be entitled to vote in local elections:

- a South African citizen or resident within the Republic for at least five years;
- those of at least 18 years of age;
- a resident within the area of jurisdiction of the local government or liable for the payment of assessment rates, service charges or levies to the local government concerned;
- those not subject to any of the disqualifications set out in the electoral act, 1993; and
- the owner of immovable property within a local government's area of jurisdiction; and those registered on the voters roll of that local government.

Voters will be allowed only one vote per local government.

Regions To Receive More Power

MB0111142593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1312
GMT 1 Nov 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SAPA—Regions will have increased exclusive powers, according to a joint proposal from the government and the African National Congress [ANC] submitted at multiparty negotiations outside Johannesburg. However, regions—or provinces as the two parties have opted to call them—will have to maintain certain national standards or national legislation will prevail over regional laws.

The test now is whether the Freedom Alliance [FA] will accept the proposals, tabled at the World Trade Centre last Thursday. The FA—comprising the Inkatha Freedom Party, Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front],

Conservative Party, and governments of kwaZulu, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei—is boycotting negotiations at Kempton Park.

First indications from the Alliance were that it was still not satisfied with the powers, functions and duties proposed for regional and local government. In particular, the FA wants greater powers to raise taxes than proposed by the government and ANC.

Freedom Alliance spokesman Rowan Cronje indicated on Monday morning the FA had been led to understand in last week's bilateral meetings with the government that there was room for amendments. On Monday morning, the Alliance executive was locked in a meeting in Pretoria where, according to indications, they would accept the government's offer of further bilaterals this week.

The exclusive powers for regions proposed by the government and the ANC are: agriculture; casinos, racing, gambling and wagering; cultural affairs; primary and secondary education; health services; housing; language policy and language/s of record for use in provincial administrations; local government; nature conservation, excluding national parks and national botanical gardens and marine resources; police; provincial public media; public transport; regional planning and development; road traffic regulation; roads; tourism; trade and industrial promotion; traditional authorities; urban and rural development; and welfare services.

An act of parliament will prevail over a provincial law in certain instances, including when:

- it deals with a matter that cannot be regulated effectively by provincial legislation;
- it deals with a matter requiring regulation or co-ordination by uniform norms or standards that apply generally throughout the republic;
- the provincial law materially prejudices the economic, health or security interests of another province or the country as a whole;
- it is necessary to set minimum standards across the nation for rendering of public services; and
- the provisions of the act of Parliament is necessary for the determination of national economic policies, the maintenance of economic unity, the promotion of interprovincial commerce, the protection of the common market in respect of the mobility of goods, services, capital or labour, or the maintenance of national security.

On the taxation side, the government and the ANC have proposed regional governments be permitted to levy "such taxes, surcharges, user-charges and levies as may be legislated by the national parliament". The recommendations of the financial and fiscal commission will also be taken into consideration concerning taxation.

Regional governments will be entitled to the following revenue:

- "a reasonable percentage of the national value added tax collected within its boundaries, as legislated by the national parliament;
- "a reasonable percentage of the income tax on individuals collected within its boundaries, as legislated by the national parliament; (and)
- "an equitable transfer, both conditional and unconditional, of nationally collected revenue, with due consideration of the national interest".

The Democratic Party on Monday added its voice to opposition to any conditions placed on the transfer of nationally collected revenue to regions.

The government and the ANC have further proposed that in every region a revenue fund be established into which all revenues raised by, or accruing to, a regional government be paid.

Concerning loans, regional governments will not have the power to guarantee any loans unless the financial and fiscal commission has verified the requirement.

Negotiating Council Agrees on Scrapping 'Repressive' Laws

MB0111200093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1922
GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SAPA—Most of the parties in the negotiating council on Monday agreed that some of the last vestiges of repressive legislation still on South Africa's statute books should be scrapped. With one stroke of the proverbial pen the council swept aside laws—some of them over 20 years old—which a mandated task group proposed were either "discriminatory" or which impeded free political activity. And despite opposition from the government and the Afrikaner Volk-sunie [Afrikaner National Union, AVU], the council also voted in principle for the revocation of legislation hampering free political activity in Bophuthatswana and Ciskei—even though neither of these two parties are presently attending the talks.

The South African laws proposed for repeal included 1968 legislation prohibiting foreign funding for political parties, and the facility for "undesirable" publications to be banned. The council agreed that the latter be annulled despite the government's decision to reserve its position, and partial opposition from the Democratic Party [DP].

DP spokeswoman Dene Smuts said her party felt two of the clauses under the act were legitimate—that a publication could be termed undesirable if it "brings any section of the inhabitants into ridicule or contempt", and if "it is harmful to relations between sections of the inhabitants". Ms Smuts said these rulings could and should apply to the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] "one settler one bullet" slogan.

The council also called for the repeal of the Parliamentary Internal Security Commission Act of 1976, which gives wide ranging powers to the Parliamentary Internal Security Commission. With regard to the Internal Security Act, the council agreed that the scope of the clause allowing the minister of law and order to declare certain organisations unlawful should be narrowed, and said the power of a policeman to make arrests without a warrant should undergo "objective instead of subjective tests". It was agreed that additional sanctions contained within the act, aimed at prohibiting civil disobedience, should be repealed.

Moving to Transkei, the council voted that—with the enthusiastic endorsement of Transkei negotiator Zam Titus—a range of acts be repealed, some mirroring those "South African" laws already dealt with and others specific to the territory. Venda received similar treatment, with no objections from the Venda representative.

The government and the Afrikaner Volksunie, however, objected when the council indicated its intention to take decisions on Ciskei and Bophuthatswana laws. Government representative and manpower minister Leon Wessels noted that neither of the two parties "are with us today", and suggested decisions effecting them should be set aside.

SA [South African] Communist Party leader Joe Slovo and PAC chief negotiator Barney Desai, however, led an emotional charge that took no notice of the minister's suggestion. Mr Slovo's contribution, to much hilarity, was: "I suggest we repeal the whole of Bop." Referring to the offending Bophuthatswana laws listed by the task group, Mr Desai said: "this legislation is fascist. It must be removed and so must that government."

AVU representative Schalk Burger noted that "it won't do any good", but he and Mr Wessels were overruled.

Under the ruling of council chairwoman and African National Congress negotiator Baleka Kgositsile, it was then agreed that the council should take decisions and that the matter of implementation would be crossed when the time came.

The council then agreed that a range of laws, including those allowing for "prohibited persons" to be denied access to the territories and legislation restricting political activity, should be scrapped. In doing so, whole sections of legislation judged repressive by the 21-party council would be excised from the statute books of Ciskei and Bophuthatswana.

The council closed its debate on discriminatory legislation by ruling that the task group should address repressive laws in the self-governing territories—including kwaZulu—and include its findings in its next presentation on November 10.

ANC To Field 400 Candidates in April Election

MB0111155193 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Nov 93 p 3

[Report by Ike Motsapi and Glenn McKenzie]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] yesterday announced that it would contest 400 of the 450 Constituent Assembly seats. Topping the list of candidates who are expected to steer the ANC to victory during April 27 1994's first democratic elections is the organisation's president, Mr. Nelson Mandela. And Mandela has been elected by the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region of the ANC to become the first president of a nonracial South Africa. These are some of the resolutions taken after a three-day regional congress of the ANC PWV region held in Johannesburg yesterday.

ANC regional chairman Mr. Tokyo Sexwale said the ANC came out "united and much stronger" after the congress he described as the last held by the movement as an organisation.

He also hit out at the Department of Home Affairs for delaying in issuing out identity documents in time to potential voters. "They are supposed to be doing this at a rate of 50,000 a month but are instead processing only 30,000 for the same period, meaning that during the elections about two million people will be without their IDs," said Sexwale.

Elections for the ANC's new regional office bearers will be held next week. Nominations close on Thursday. Mrs. Winnie Mandela, Mr. Obed Bapela, Mr. Murphy Morobe and Mr. Amos Masondo are candidates for the position currently held by Mr. Mathole Motshekga, who is deputy chairman of the region. The three front-runners are Motshekga, Bapela and Mandela. Mrs. Mandela is tipped to win, while Sexwale is unopposed as chairman.

ANC To Focus on 'Free Political Activity' in Bophuthatswana

MB0111160893 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Nov 93 pp 1-2

[Report by Dirk van Eeden]

[Excerpt] The focus of the ANC [African National Congress] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region's election campaign would be on achieving free political activity in Bophuthatswana, the region's fourth annual conference resolved yesterday. Delegates had expressed their frustration at the situation in the homeland and called on Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope to open up his country to free electioneering. PWV region chairman Tokyo Sexwale said after the conference.

Addressing a news briefing, he said the conference had concentrated on the ANC's preparation for becoming the government after the April 27 election.

For the election to be free and fair, all political parties had to be able to campaign in the independent homelands, he said. Part of the region's campaign efforts would be directed at helping Bophuthatswana citizens to vote. People would be helped to obtain identity documents. [passage omitted]

ANC Faces 'Uphill Task' To Win Indian, Colored Votes

MB2910165893 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL
& GUARDIAN in English 29 Oct-4 Nov p 8

[Report by Frank Chothia]

[Excerpts] While the African National Congress [ANC] demonstrated its vast support among Zulus in Natal last weekend, it faces an uphill task in winning over the province's 750,000 Indian, white and coloured voters. There are an estimated four to five million African voters in Natal, but as they are divided between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], non-Africans could hold the balance of power.

With the theme "Many cultures—one people", the ANC's Sonke (everyone) festival at Durban's Kings Park stadium attracted a crowd of more than 60,000. But it was a predominantly African audience. This was despite a concerted effort to woo Indians through a publicity campaign in Durban's Indian-read newspapers. At the rally, the ANC invited a Muslim and a Hindu priest to deliver opening prayers, as well as arranging cultural groups offering Indian dance and music. ANC Southern Natal regional executive committee member Mewa Ramgobin took the microphone to speak in Hindi.

At an earlier R[and]500-a-head banquet attended mainly by Indians and whites, ANC Southern Natal leaders Jeff Radebe and Sibusiso Ndebele donned "Nehru" suits and caps, while wearing traditional Zulu regalia made of animal skin and fur at the festival the next day.

The ANC's determination to woo the Indian vote is underlined by the fact that the ethnic group comprises 400,000 potential voters in Natal—the second largest voting bloc after Africans. An added advantage of winning Indian support is the funds wealthy Indian businessmen could donate to costly election campaigns. [passage omitted]

The latest Markinor poll for metropolitan areas showed that 39 percent of Indians nationally support the NP [National Party], 17 percent the ANC, seven percent the Democratic Party and only one percent the IFP. But Indians also comprise the largest portion (30 percent) of the rising number of "don't knows", indicating that the ANC, DP and IFP may still be able to sway support to their side. [passage omitted]

The ANC also faces a problem in winning white support, with the Markinor poll showing that 43 percent support the NP while a mere two percent back the ANC. The

festival made it clear that the ANC intends to feature symbols prominently in a bid to win votes. In the case of whites, ANC made frequent references to the slain Rick Turner as an example of white involvement in the struggle. But in a major blunder, the festival organisers ignored Natal's 100,000 potential coloured voters, failing to have either their national or regional leaders on the platform.

The ANC's coloured activists complained this week that the ANC's omission had made their task more difficult. "A lot of people question whether coloureds are welcome in the ANC and they want to know who the coloured leaders are in the ANC," said one activist.

Observers believe the ANC's oversight may be due to the fact that there are no coloureds on the region's executive committee. Sources said the ANC intended electing at least one coloured to its leadership at its next regional conference. Civic leader Trevor Bonhomme had been mentioned as a candidate.

According to the Markinor poll, 46 percent of coloureds support the NP and 16 percent the ANC. [passage omitted]

Sexwale Says ANC Not To Compromise on Election Date

MB3110163693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1444
GMT 31 Oct 93

[By David Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 31 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] would not compromise on April 27 as the election date, ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Chairman Tokyo Sexwale said at the end of his region's annual conference in Johannesburg on Sunday.

Outlining some of the resolutions at a news conference, Mr. Sexwale also said delegates had agreed that ANC President Nelson Mandela be the president of a post-election government.

Mr. Sexwale stressed delegates had ended the conference with the single purpose of preparing for elections. "Come hell, come high water, there is no way that we can compromise on that date. If the ANC compromises on that date, it is going to send a signal of confusion...will encourage violence and eventually, refraining from that date will be playing into the hands of those people who don't want the democratisation process to forge ahead."

On election preparations, Mr. Sexwale said delegates had criticised the Department of Home Affairs for a suspected backlog in issuing identity documents. "Many people have been turned back and some have reported to our own offices to say they have not been given IDs. That is why the electoral commission, which is a sub-council of the Transitional Executive Council, must be in place

as soon as possible so that it...can take over those fundamental responsibilities."

On the nomination of Mr. Mandela as the first president heading the constituent assembly, Mr. Sexwale said the ANC PWV region had merely formalised the position.

Delegates also passed resolutions on development and reconstruction on issues such as housing, education and medical care. Further details of the resolutions will be released on Monday, he added. The Regional Executive Committee of the ANC PWV would be decided on Sunday, November 7.

The three-day conference, which began on Friday, was attended by about 450 people representing 104 branches.

Mandela Warns ANC Against Complacency in Elections

MB2910201893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1928 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 29 SAPA—Nelson Mandela began the fourth annual conference of the African National Congress' [ANC] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region on a ~~sobere~~ note by urging supporters not to be complacent in the run up to elections. Speaking in central Johannesburg on Friday night, he cautioned the ANC against thinking it would sweep to an election victory without hard work. The ANC president also warned the National Party and the Freedom Alliance that elections would proceed with or without them. Mr Mandela said current levels of violence "would be a picnic" compared to the violence that would beset the country should the election not be held on April 27 next year as scheduled.

He said any complacency on the part of any organisation including the ANC could be a fatal delusion. Pointing to various foreign elections, he said many organisations expecting to win had been disgraced. "People of South Africa must make sure that victory comes to us...and it will come through hard work. Victory can't come simply from predictions."

Mr Mandela said the ANC would have to stop moving outside its regions and receiving accolades abroad. Instead, it had to conduct house-to-house visits to gauge the attitudes and preferences of people. "Only if we do that can accolades have meaning." But he indicated he would still go to Stockholm in December to receive the Nobel Peace Prize he was awarded jointly with President F W de Klerk.

PAC Support Reaches 12.3 Percent in Eastern Cape

MB3010082993 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Oct 93 p 4

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Support for the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] in the Eastern Cape—traditionally an African National Congress [ANC] stronghold—has reached double digits for the first time. Results of a survey on black voters in the region by Rhodes University show that, since late last year, support for the PAC had grown by about 4 percent to 12.3 percent.

The survey—which polled 227 potentially eligible voters—found that the ANC was still "widely popular" in the region, supported by 76.7 percent of respondents.

The poll covered Port Elizabeth, East London, Grahamstown, Queenstown, King William's Town-Bisho as well as smaller towns such as Bathurst and Fort Beaufort. The co-ordinators, department head Professor Jan Coetzee and lecturer Mr GT Wood, say the sample was "fully representative and encompassed individuals from a wide range of occupations, incomes and places of residence".

The SACP [South African Communist Party] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] each gained the support of 0.9 percent of respondents and the DP [Democratic Party] 0.4 percent. None of those polled supported the NP [National Party], but 4 percent of respondents supported other parties, including Ciskei's African Democratic Movement.

Coetzee and Wood found that the PAC's support remained concentrated in Queenstown and East London, "traditionally areas of PAC support since the late 1950s. Indeed, 50 percent of PAC supporters in the region dwelt in the Queenstown district".

Asked yesterday to explain the rise in support for the PAC, Coetzee said this could be attributed largely to a belief that a "coalition" government would not change conditions on the ground for people. "Many people feel the ANC is giving in and see it as a sign of weakness," he said.

ANC Criticizes Transkei Police Raid

MB0211110693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has criticized a Transkei police raid in Mqanduli yesterday in which several heavy caliber weapons were seized, saying residents had been given the go ahead to keep unlicensed firearms. Eight people were arrested in a raid during which several illegal arms including an AK-47 rifle and R-4 rifle, two pistols and a GC magazine were seized.

ANC branch chairmen Ian Mqanduli, Nkosinathi Kulutha, said a government spokesman had told mourners at a funeral for youths killed in last month's SADF [South African Defense Force] raid that keeping illegal firearms was acceptable as long as they are not used for illegal means. However, Transkei police spokesman Colonel [N.S. Mkhivane] has dismissed the

ANC's claims stating that if there were reports of unlicensed firearms, it was the duty of the police to confiscate them. Mr. Kulutha called on the Transkei government to intervene and to return the firearms to, as he put it, their rightful owners.

Police Condemn ANC Announcement of Peace Corps

MB3010052193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1527 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 29 SAPA—Police on Friday strongly condemned an announcement by African National Congress [ANC] Deputy Regional Secretary Obed Bapela that the organisation planned to launch a project to combat violence in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area. Police were reacting to media reports the ANC planned to launch a pilot project in townships on the east Rand.

Mr Bapela claimed at a news conference at the Wits/Vaal Peace Secretariat offices on Friday he had been misquoted by the media.

Police said in a statement: "For at least the past four months the Wits/Vaal Peace Secretariat, the South African Police, the ANC alliance and the Inkatha Freedom Party alliance have jointly worked towards creating a peace corps to work in conjunction with the police and other concerned organisations to address the problems of violence in a concerted and apolitical manner." The statement said the formation of the peace corps was to have been announced at a joint press conference on November 11. It added: "Mention was made that this project is a project endorsed by the Wits/Vaal regional peace committee—a statement which is not factual."

"The South African Police, which is committed to rendering an impartial and apolitical service to all sections of the community, cannot participate in a project which is promoted under the banner of one political organisation," the statement said.

The ANC announcement was also roundly condemned by the National Party which in a statement on Friday accused the ANC of political grandstanding and possibly wrecking the prospects of the peace corps.

ANC Repeats Call for Police Unit To Get Out of Townships

MB0111164793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1530 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] has repeated its call for the removal of the SA [South African] Police's [SAP] Internal Stability Unit [ISU] from east Rand townships, claiming the unit launched an offensive on Sunday night. At a news conference on Monday afternoon, the African National

Congress exhibited grenades, spent automatic gunshells and teargas canisters which it said the ISU had fired recklessly at residents.

The ANC claimed policemen in three Nyala armoured vehicles had fired at residents in the Kathadra, Thintwa and Everest sections of Thokoza and Katlehong. No injuries were reported.

ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Secretary-General Obed Bapela said the organisation had confidential information that police had planned the attack and this would be forwarded to the Goldstone Commission.

The ANC was due to meet the east Rand commander of the ISU on Monday afternoon and the Law and Order Ministry on Friday in a bid to avert possible community sit-ins to protest the continued deployment of the force.

SAP spokesman Maj Eugene Opperman said earlier people had to realise police would fire back when fired upon. He said no fewer than 14 attacks had been launched on patrols in the east Rand on Sunday night. He warned that people might die when security force members defended themselves and township residents. Continued allegations about the ISU were an attempt to drive a wedge between the police and the community, he said.

The ANC said women and youths had inundated its offices with requests for the organisation to press for the ISU's immediate withdrawal from the townships. Since its deployment in Thokoza and Katlehong, there had been persistent community complaints about the breaking down of doors, assault, pointing of firearms at children, racial abuse, and "complete lack of respect to these communities", the ANC alleged.

SA Communist Party regional executive member Aubrey Lekwane said on Monday that the ISU did nothing to contribute towards stability in the townships. "The number of bullets found indicates their aggression... People could become the victims of stray bullets," he said.

The ANC said it had already staged a march of 120,000 residents and a stayaway to protest against the ISU and call for its withdrawal.

Police, Thokoza Residents Meet on Stability Unit Presence

MB0211085393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] The police and a delegation of residents of Thokoza and Katlehong on the East Rand have decided to hold follow-up discussions on Friday [5 November] on violence and the presence of the Internal Stability Unit in the black towns. The latest talks were held through the mediation of the Wits-Vaal Peace Secretariat.

The police have rejected renewed calls by several groups including the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] branch of the ANC [African National Congress] for the stability unit to be withdrawn from the towns. Police spokesman, Major Eugene Opperman, said that as long as the unit kept violence at a minimum, its presence remained necessary. He said chaos would erupt if the unit was withdrawn.

Police, ANC Discuss Port Elizabeth Police Dismissal

MB2910164293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1559 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] Pretoria Oct 29 SAPA—The legal teams of the police and Port Elizabeth communities are to meet to investigate ways to deal with the dismissal of 375 policemen and suspension of 88, it was agreed on Friday. The agreement was reached at a meeting in Pretoria between SAP [South African Police] Commissioner Johan van der Merwe and an African National Congress [ANC] delegation, led by its legal head Matthew Phosa. The meeting discussed the police crisis in the eastern Cape and decided that existing community-police consultative forums in the Port Elizabeth area should meet local community organisations as soon as possible to consider the forums' expansion, a joint statement by the ANC and SAP said. Alternatively, a new forum should be established to deal with all police/community relationship issues and to consider proposals submitted by organisations.

The Border Police crisis was sparked by the suspension of 88 Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) members from the Motswagole Police Station. This led to a sympathy strike which resulted in the dismissal of 375 policemen.

SADF Command Handed Over to Army Chief Meiring

MB2910164593 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] General Kat Liebenberg has handed over command of the South African Defense Forces [SADF] to Army chief General Georg Meiring. In a farewell address in Pretoria today, Liebenberg says the SADF is the only institution in the country that could protect a new constitution. He says the SADF does not belong to the National Party, the Conservative Party, nor any other party. Liebenberg says the new constitution will have to be maintained. He also urged the country to support the SADF and warned the government against further cuts in defense spending, saying it already had been cut to the bone.

Police Lower Standards in Response to Popcru Pressure

MB3110095393 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Oct 93 p 1

[Report by Nick Olivari]

[Text] The SA [South African] Police [SAP] has lowered its minimum educational standard for admission to accommodate thousands of controversial assistant constables in the regular force. The decision—taken a fortnight ago—makes a mockery of repeated assurances by the SAP over the past two months that there would be no compromise on the standards of potential candidates.

For the past 10 years the SAP has demanded at least a matric certificate [equivalent to U.S. high school diploma] from recruits. Now 9,000 assistants whose highest educational qualification is Std 8 [standard 8, equivalent to U.S. 10th grade education] will become eligible to join the ranks.

The move comes amid growing tension between regular policemen and members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union [Popcru], drawn largely from the ranks of municipal and assistant constables. But while Popcru has claimed the decision to lower the educational standard as a victory, it has vowed to increase pressure on Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel "until all assistant constables are taken into the regular police force".

The decision is likely to raise the ire of permanent police force members, who have harshly criticised the lack of professionalism, training and reliability of the assistants, with whom many now refuse to work.

The plan was not seen by senior SAP management before October 22, the SUNDAY TIMES has learnt.

The SAP director of human resources, Mr Neels Steenkamp, said that only an estimated 4,000 of the 14,000 "specials" had passed Std 10 [equivalent to U.S. 12th grade].

Assistant constables with lower educational qualifications but a "good police record" would also be granted permanent status within the SAP under a new classification as yet to be determined. Such candidates could be utilised as security guards, Mr Steenkamp said. Assistants who could not be incorporated in any of these categories would also stay on the SAP payroll in positions such as messengers and mortuary assistants.

Azapo Justifies Bombings of Pretoria Gas Station

MB0211134493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] has justified yesterday's bomb explosions at a petrol station in Pretoria. Azapo Natal Chairman Patrick Mkhize said the organization encouraged the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania and its military wing, Azanla [Azanian

National Liberation Army], to continue its military activities against what it called an illegitimate regime and its capital structures.

National Party Criticizes Afrikaner 'War Talk'

*MB2910183293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1759
GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 29 SAPA—The National Party [NP] Federal Council has lashed out at the Afrikaner Volksfront's [People's Front, AVF] "war talk" in calling for members to mobilise and prepare themselves for "the fight ahead". People should avoid such words, said an NP statement released on Friday, adding that it was also "not in the interests of Afrikaners".

"This call is done while the Freedom Alliance, of which the AVF is a member, is still to hold talks with the state president with a view to bringing about a peaceful settlement. These two actions do not rhyme. Either the call for a struggle is a trick or the talks with President De Klerk are a smokescreen for a hidden agenda."

Buthelezi Says NP Lacks 'Guts' in Governing Transition

*MB3010164093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1553
GMT 30 Oct 93*

[Text] Pongola, South-Eastern Tvl Oct 30 SAPA—Democracy is within South African's grasp but it is threatened by a capitulating government and the failure of the security forces to resist a revolutionary takeover, according to kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Speaking at a rally in the south-eastern Transvaal town of Pongola on Saturday, Chief Buthelezi accused the government of bowing to the African National Congress [ANC] and said it did not have the "guts" to govern a transition to democracy. It was running after the ANC, he said, desperately hoping to take part in an ANC government in the future as its junior partner. And President F W de Klerk had lost the will a few years ago to rule as the "de facto and de jure" president of South Africa, he said.

Chief Buthelezi also charged that when Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer took over from retired Dr. Gerrit Viljoen as the government's chief negotiator, there had been a steady retreat "from democratic bulwarks". "We were actually betrayed. The betrayal by the National Party found its extreme expression in the signing of the Record of Understanding by Mr. (F W) de Klerk. When, in the plenary session of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] I, Mr. de Klerk made his astonishing announcement of his acceptance of a two-phase process, we were all dumbfounded."

The chief minister said he would not be party to "throwing the constitution-making process into a party cauldron". "That is what we would be doing if we have an election to go to the hustings to fight about who shall

write the constitution." "Whoever wins the party political fight will write the constitution, and whoever loses the election will reject the constitution which shall be no more than the political prize for the winning party. We will destroy democracy if we allow the ANC to seize de facto power by using the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] as a party political tool towards the destruction of, among other things, the kwaZulu government and IFP. That is the intention," he said. "We know the ANC. We came out of the old ANC. I was steeped in the political lore of the ANC," Buthelezi went on.

He said his government and the IFP rejected April 27 as an election date because there was no constitution under which an election could be held. "We would not oppose any date, including April 27, if it was a date for the election of a government of South Africa but not just for a constituent assembly," he said.

On the Freedom Alliance he said it was committed to banish discrimination based on race, colour or creed in its search to make provision for the expression of self-determination of people in "the mosaic of our heterogeneous population". He said he needed support to wage the fight for democracy and that everything should begin with a just constitution.

The chief minister said that over 300 IFP branch leaders had been killed. If a similar number of National Party branch leaders had been killed martial law would have been "slammed down on us".

He said the whole of southern Africa was frighteningly dependent on South Africa's transition to genuine democracy. "I have a dream of a great central and southern commonwealth of states in which God's gift to Africa, the mineral backbone of Africa, will run from Zaire in the north, through Zambia and through Botswana and Zimbabwe and right through South Africa to the Cape Province. When therefore I call for self-determination for the people of kwaZulu/Natal, I must be seen to be calling for the establishment of a regional building block here in which Zulus and their Indian and white compatriots can show their democratic worth," Chief Buthelezi said.

South African Press Review for 2 November

MB0211133593

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Foreign Minister Must Use 'Discretion'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 1 November in its page 6 editorial says the cabinet "must accept joint responsibility for government decisions, which is why Foreign Minister Pik Botha's apologies over the Umtata raid, the handling of the petrol price and other matters are totally unacceptable." THE CITIZEN believes these, and "other major decisions" were "approved by the Cabinet. So why apologies about them now?" Although the

Umtata raid "was bungled" it is "not for him [Foreign Minister Pik Botha] to say that, firstly, because of joint Cabinet responsibility, and secondly because, whether he admits this or not, he has cast a reflection on the just retired chief of the SADF [South African Defense Force], General Kat Liebenberg, and on Mr Botha's colleague, the Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee." "Mr Botha's recital of errors has disconcerted the public," and therefore, President de Klerk "should tell Mr Botha to use some discretion."

THE STAR

Freedom Alliance Must Note ANC, Government Federal Proposals—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 2 November in a page 12 editorial says the government-African National Congress, ANC, proposals to the Freedom Alliance, FA, "are designed to meet FA demands for a federal constitution." However, the powers ceded to regional governments are not exclusive. "The exercise of regional power is thus conditional on the approval of the central government, a qualification which negates the new emphasis on federalism. The FA must not, however, reject the offer outright. Given hard

line speeches by De Klerk and Nelson Mandela, signaling their determination to proceed with or without the FA, that would be disastrous."

BUSINESS DAY

Minister Faces Wrath for Telling Truth—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 2 November in a page 16 editorial notes that Foreign Minister Botha "may face the wrath" of some cabinet colleagues "and even a reprimand from his President," because he has committed the political "sin of telling the truth. Government had blundered, he said. Some government actions, including the raid on Umtata and the petrol price increase, had been handled less than felicitously." "Botha, of course, will deny pointing fingers. His references to government and not individual Ministers were a clear acceptance of collective Cabinet responsibility. And Nationalist newspapers are already helping his defence by pointing to the electoral advantages of a confession of fallibility. How nice if a frisson of accountability ran down the spine of a government more used to following blunder with bluster."

Angola

UNITA 'Ready for Direct Negotiations' With Government

LD0111210993 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2000 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is ready for direct negotiations with the Angolan Government. The UNITA position was announced this evening on Vorgan [UNITA radio]. This peace proposal was made in the name of the political commission.

UNITA Says Sanctions Could Lead to Escalation of Fighting

MB0111174893 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 1 Nov 93

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement has warned the international community that if the United Nations Security Council decides to impose tough sanctions on the movement, it could complicate the Angolan crisis and could lead to escalation of the fighting in Angola. It said the Angolan conflict could only be resolved through negotiations and not by military victories. Both the Angolan Government and UNITA have also accused each other of obtaining weapons from South Africa. Paulo Correia reports:

[Correia] UNITA claims that a number of sources in New York have disclosed that United Nations Security Council will not impose tougher sanctions on the movement because UNITA was ready to negotiate with the government. UNITA said if the Security Council decided not to impose further sanctions on UNITA, that would be a positive sign for Angola. It said such a measure would put pressure on those senior officers in the Angolan armed forces that thought that there could be a military solution to the Angolan conflict. UNITA reiterated that the Angolan crisis could only be resolved through negotiations and not by a military victory.

UNITA leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, thinks neither side will be able to win the civil war, but according to him the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] party wants to continue the war because it does not want to share power. UNITA said the Angolan Government had recently taken hardline positions against the movement because it is still supported by the U.N., which had already passed several resolutions condemning UNITA. The movement called on the government to release hundreds of UNITA officials in prison, as such a gesture would help establish the appropriate climate for peace negotiations to resume.

Meanwhile both the Angolan Government and UNITA have accused each other of obtaining weapons from

South Africa. While the Angolan Government says UNITA is receiving supplies from Zaire and South Africa, the movement led by Dr. Savimbi says its forces in northern Angola have reported that Angolan army units are being reequipped with South African weaponry. Many of these units have been deployed in the town of Caxito to conduct attacks against UNITA positions in the northern Uige and Zaire provinces under UNITA control.

Senior UNITA officials have announced that more than 600 civilians have been killed in Central Huambo Province since the government's air force began bombing UNITA-held areas.

Malawi

Banda 'Making Good Progress' After Return Home

AB011111793 Paris AFP in English 1042 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] Blantyre, Nov 1 (AFP)—Malawi's President Kamuzu Banda, recovering from brain surgery performed in South Africa four weeks ago, is making good progress in his recuperation, a newspaper on Monday quoted a minister as saying.

"The president is making very good progress with his physiotherapy exercises. He is walking up and down easily and with increasing strength," said External Affairs Minister Hetherwick Ntaba.

Ntaba told Monday's edition of the semi-official DAILY TIMES that Banda—whose age is officially given as 87 although he is believed to be in his nineties—is sleeping well and is resting comfortably during the day. "He is eating well and enjoying his regular meal," added Ntaba, who is also a doctor. He said doctors were satisfied with Banda's recovery rate and expected the rest of the recuperation to be uneventful.

Ntaba's remarks comes in the wake of widespread speculation about Banda's incapacitation since his return from South Africa last week Sunday in a wheelchair, with the government remaining quiet for a week about his condition.

Banda's illness created a constitutional crisis in this southern African nation, and a three-man presidential council was eventually set up to run the country while he is convalescing.

Justice Minister Lovemore Munlo hinted last week that Banda might resume his duties if he recovers completely. "If the incapacity is gone, it would be up to the president to dissolve the presidential council. We are waiting for that time," he said.

Main Opposition Leaders Discuss Unity

MB2910170493 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Interview with UDF leader Aleki Banda and Aford leader Chakufwa Chihana by BBC reporter Penny Boreham on the "Network Africa" program—place and date not given]

[Text] [Announcer] It has happened in Togo. It happened in Kenya. Could it happen in Malawi? That is the big question. Will the opposition parties in Malawi begin to quarrel among themselves, refuse to unite behind one presidential candidate, split the opposition's vote, and end up being defeated by the very man they are all fighting against, the president? Well, already some people in Malawi would say that the signs are beginning to show. There are now seven opposition parties in Malawi. When Penny Boreham was there she discussed this issue with representatives of the two main opposition parties there: Aleki Banda, who is the top man of the UDF [United Democratic Front], and Chakufwa Chihana, the leader of Aford [Alliance for Democracy]. She asked Aleki Banda: Isn't he concerned that if the situation continues, the ruling Malawi Congress Party [MCP], President Banda's party, will end up winning the forthcoming elections?

[Begin recording] [Banda] Well, it is certainly true that there is keen competition among the opposition parties. Of course, when one organizes a party, one organizes in order to win an election. The UDF would like to win. I am sure the others will try and do the same, but I have no doubt myself that if at any time there was ever the likelihood of the MCP winning, or the Kenya scenario being repeated here, I have no doubt at all that the opposition parties would close ranks and form a united front or a coalition of some kind to make sure that they [words indistinct] the Malawi Congress Party do not form the next government.

[Boreham] [Words indistinct] you would see that happening, I mean, is it possible to get the feeling of what is happening in the country so it wouldn't be too late?

[Banda] Well, it is possible [words indistinct] right now, for example, (?if) you let me speak for UDF: We are holding meetings practically every day throughout the whole country so we are able to gauge the mood of the people in each district, in each area. We know what the (?real) strength of the various parties are, and we know, for example—let us talk about the southern region and the northern region—the MCP there is virtually nonexistent. If there is any following at all, I would put it at five percent, if that at all. Now, in the central region, to be honest, they have a bit of life, and this is based primarily on intimidation and harassment, with the use of chiefs, with the use of Gule Wankulu. The party leaders here have not played as fair a game as they should.

[Boreham] What is Gule Wankulu?

[Banda] Gule Wankulu is a secret dance.

[Boreham] Nyau?

[Banda] Nyau; that is, Gule Wankulu is the same as Nyau. They wear masks and the MCP has used this, especially during the referendum campaign, to beat up opposition supporters, to disperse rallies, and of course the MCP has used chiefs and these dances to intimidate people, telling them they would be expelled (?out of the) villages, they would be deprived of gardens, they would be denied burial rights in graveyards. Now this intimidation is really what enables them to win the referendum in the central region.

[Boreham] I put it to Aford's leader Chakufwa Chihana: Was he worried about the lack of unity amongst the opposition and did he believe the Kenyan comparison to be a worthwhile one.

[Chihana] Malawi's situation is very different from the Kenyan scenario. In Malawi we don't have warlords; we don't have pyramids, (?the provincial) pyramids that they have in Kenya. We are dealing with a different situation here. After all, the Malawi Congress Party is Dr. Banda; Dr. Banda is the Malawi Congress Party. Dr. Banda was the (?constitution) of the Malawi Congress Party; he still is. After Dr. Banda, I cannot see how Malawi Congress Party would fare well in a presidential parliamentary election. I doubt it very much. The second point is that the Malawi Congress Party has largely disintegrated. And the third point, I don't know how they would go to the country until they are clean again, when we know very well they are not clean. There is a difference between what Aford propounds and those that are propounded by other parties. [sentence as heard] I think the people of Malawi are quite aware. The situation now is very clear. You (?cannot) see defection from the UDF to the Malawi Congress Party. It is generally our view that there is very little difference between the Malawi Congress Party and some other opposition parties, but we leave this to the people of Malawi to make their (?recommendations). So, there is no need for us at this moment panicking in that if we do not unite, we will lose elections to the Malawi Congress Party. I doubt it very much, because I know for sure that in some districts there is no Malawi Congress Party. Even here in the central region there is no Malawi Congress Party, and therefore there is every opportunity that Aford will form the government, with or without any other parties. We are very confident.

[Boreham] So what does Aleki Banda of UDF think about Aford's opinion that they are tainted by their associations with the Malawi Congress Party?

[Banda] Yes, indeed, I think they have made this point on several occasions, but the people are not buying it. As a matter of fact, one of the reasons why the UDF is not worried (?at all) is because the people in this country feel that the UDF have experience and leadership. People like myself, Mr. (Mlusi), Mr. Bwanale, and others (?who have been) the government—we get called from all over

the country, every district in the country, to go and address meetings because they know us and, of course, it is true that the Malawi Congress Party has done many bad things in the past, but people are able to discriminate between various people, those people against whom they have [words indistinct] and they will not follow them, but they know that the [word indistinct] belonged to an old regime. We are not tainted by any [words indistinct] personal capacity by any of those activities. In fact, the main strength of the UDF is the fact that they have people who have served in the [word indistinct] government, who have (?gained) experience in government, in the party, business, and commerce. This (?is) a tremendous strength for us and I do not think any party can beat that. [end recording]

Mozambique

Chissano Returns From Summit in Gaborone

MB0111192393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] The first summit on science and technology in Africa was held in Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, and President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano attended it. We have just learned from the Maputo International Airport that President Chissano returned home about at 1620 [1420 GMT].

UN's Ajello Notes Progress Toward Peace

MB2910162893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello today held his usual Friday conference. He said that the peace machine is working at full speed following significant agreements between President Joaquim Alberto Chissano and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama. Ajello noted he had already settled certain problems that had slowed the process: The sides had adopted a new and realistic timetable, approved structural mechanisms for the training of the future Mozambican Army, and dealt with other relevant issues.

The UN special representative also noted that the government and Renamo are slowly but surely overcoming their mistrust of each other. Ajello said his main concern at this stage is to establish military instruction centers for the new Mozambican Army. He added that a joint team of the government, Renamo, and the UN Operations in Mozambique started visiting possible military instruction centers in Boane, Manhica, Matola, and (Buquisso) in southern Mozambique yesterday. Today, the team is scheduled to visit Dondo center in Sofala Province. The UN official also disclosed that Mozambique's future infantry force would probably be trained at the Boane, Manhica, and Dondo centers; marines and special forces at Matola; and mine-removal forces at (Buquisso). A definitive decision concerning those centers will be made

tonight. The kind of logistical support to be given each center will also be discussed.

UN's Ajello, Monamo Leader Comment on Emigrants' Suffrage

MB0211111593 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 2 Nov 93 p 1

["Can Emigrants Vote? Monamo says yes"]

[Text] Dr. Maximo Dias, secretary general of the Mozambican Nationalist Movement [Monamo], has told MEDIAFAX that his party wants Mozambicans living abroad to vote during the 1994 general elections "without any hindrance."

What about the Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] stand that the government would manipulate the emigrants' vote since it controls embassies abroad?

"That is not a good excuse," he said. "If that was true, then there would be no reason for people to vote even inside the country because the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] controls the entire public administration."

Dias said opposition parties "are not adequately organized to exercise control at the country's embassies."

In turn, Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN secretary general in Mozambique, feels that the international community will not react negatively if the Mozambican Electoral Law does not provide Mozambican emigrants the right to vote.

"There are countries, including my own (Italy), which do not allow its citizens abroad to vote," Aldo Ajello said yesterday when MEDIAFAX asked him to comment on Renamo's stand.

On Electoral Court, Maximo Dias said his party had proposed that it be made up of three Mozambican judges. He said the idea of having three foreign judges came from Renamo and it was objected to by other parties, including Monamo.

UN's Ajello To Persuade Italy To Maintain Troops in Unomoz

MB0211115093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Aldo Ajello, UN special representative in Mozambique, leaves for Rome, Italy, today to try to persuade that country's government to maintain its military contingent in the UN Operations in Mozambique. The Italian Government had announced its intention to withdraw the more than 1,500 men protecting the Beira Corridor in Sofala, alleging budget problems. [passage omitted]

Zimbabwe

South Africa, APLA Meet in Harare; Adjourn for Consultation

MB0111121293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] The peace talks between the South African Government and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]/APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] delegation began in Harare this morning amid signs that both parties are looking for a continuing dialogue on points of difference.

The Zimbabwean minister of defense, Mr. Moven Mahachi, said he hoped that the talks would develop into a lasting platform, and that Zimbabwe was prepared to assist in reconciling the warring parties. Mr. Mahachi said that the interests of South Africa were far more important than the interests of any one party.

The commander-in-chief of APLA, Mr. Sabelo Phama, said he viewed the talks as exploratory, and the same views were echoed by a spokesman for the South African Government delegation which is being led by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel.

The talks adjourned a short while ago for what is being described as consultations. A source close to the conference said both sides had put factual documents on the table. The teams were now being given the opportunity to formulate their responses.

Groups Agree To Suspend Armed Actions

MB0111162593 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] Here is an item just received: The Pan-Africanist Congress, its military wing Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA], and the South African Government have agreed to suspend all armed actions to let negotiations have their way. This emerged at the end of their meeting in the Zimbabwean capital Harare. Channel Africa's Conrad Burke attended the talks and reports:

[Burke] A momentous day here in Harare—a truly momentous day. A lot of activity and the big decision is that the South African Government and the Pan-Africanist Congress and the Azanian People's Liberation Army have decided to place a moratorium on violence in order to promote talks, in order to promote discussions. Both sides said they were very concerned about South Africans being killed, and they expressed the concern that they have a duty to do everything within their power to stop further violence and hostilities in South Africa. And the other momentous news on the tail of this is that the Pan-Africanist Congress and APLA will consider their participation in the Transitional Executive Council pending further discussions—the communique goes. There was a joint statement issued a few minutes ago here in Harare. Also, [it says] that APLA and the security forces must have bilateral discussions to improve the understanding between the two forces.

APLA Refutes Reaching Agreement

MB0211151193 Johannesburg SABA in English 1435 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 2 SABA—Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] chief Sabelo Phama says no formal agreement was signed at its meeting with the South African Government in Harare on Monday, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. The government and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]/APLA delegations said they had reached a broad agreement on a moratorium on violence, adding that further meetings would be required to implement a peace pact.

But Mr. Phama told SABC radio news on Tuesday afternoon it was not true that APLA, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, had discussed the issue of violence. He said his organization was only involved in the armed struggle, not the violence that was ravaging the country.

Mr. Phama said APLA would come back and form part of a democratic security force in the new South Africa.

Burkina Faso

Cabinet Meeting Adopts 1994 Draft Budget

AB3010082093 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 0630 GMT 28 Oct 93

[Excerpts] The regular weekly cabinet meeting was held yesterday under the chairmanship of President Blaise Compaore. Many items on its agenda were examined and adopted, while reports were presented and missions abroad authorized. Rene Sedgo has the details:

[Begin Sedgo recording] Concerning the Ministry of Finance and Planning, four issues were examined. The first one was on the 1994 draft financial act, and under it the budget stands as follows:

Total revenues: 199,797,421,000 CFA francs—that is 120,618,199,000 CFA francs as revenue; 31,465,420,000 CFA francs as aid, donations, and grants; and 28,251,000,000 CFA francs as loans. Total expenditure: 234,865,647,000 CFA francs.

Compared with the 1993 budget, the 1994 draft budget has decreased 12.15 percent in total revenues and 8.75 percent in total expenditures.

The second issue is related to six bills modifying a number of consumption taxes, which follows a revision of customs rates and the introduction of a value-added tax. [passage omitted]

The third issue is related to a bill modifying the tax code. [passage omitted] The fourth issue, also presented by the Ministry of Finance and Planning, is related to a bill organizing the ministry. [passage omitted]

Cote d'Ivoire

President Leaves Hospital, To Return 'Very Soon'

AB0211082593 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 0700 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] His Excellency Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny left Cochin Hospital, in Paris, for Geneva on 1 November. The head of state, who is convalescing, will stay in Switzerland for a few days before returning to Cote d'Ivoire very soon.

Soccer Fans Attack Ghanaians; Government Urges Calm

AB0111170593 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] Abidjan, Nov 1 (AFP)—Ivory Coast soccer fans beat up Ghanaian residents and looted their homes Monday [1 November] after a Ghanaian team defeated their side, witnesses said.

Some 2,000 supporters of ASEC Abidjan, who had just returned from seeing their side beaten 2-0 in the African

Champion's Cup semi-final against Ashanti Kotoko in Kumasi, Ghana, on Sunday, attacked Ghanaians throughout the capital.

The government appealed to the population for calm. An official statement read on television urged Ivorians "not to seek revenge against Ghanaian residents," noting that Ivory Coast was home to four million foreign nationals, including "a large Ghanaian community."

Two people were reported seriously injured in hospital, but there were reports of several others injured.

As coaches arrived back at the ASEC ground, the angry fans went on the rampage. They broke down the doors of homes belonging to Ghanians, looting property, starting fires and smashing up cars, witnesses said. Several Ghanaian prostitutes in the area were beaten. The supporters also stopped cars and buses to check the nationality of the passengers.

Dozens of police, sent to the ASEC club in Treichville early Monday, fired tear gas in a vain attempt to stop the rampage.

Fighting then spread to other working-class districts of the city. Passions were further inflamed after a television news programme showed pictures of supporters returning injured from Ghana where they said they had been prevented from attending the match. Hundreds of Abidjan residents left their homes armed with sticks soon after the news broadcast.

Witnesses told AFP by telephone that Ivorian football supporters, who returned home by coach, had attacked Ghanaians all along the route.

In Grand-Bassam, 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of Abidjan, supporters raided the local market, tearing the clothes off Ghanaian women and beating them with sticks, one witness said. Seven Ghanaians were injured at Aboisso further east.

ASEC took a 3-1 lead to Kumasi. But Sunday's 2-0 defeat meant they went out of the competition on away goals.

Government Issues Statement

AB0111175593 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 1323 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Government statement issued on incidents involving the Ghanaian community in Abidjan on 1 November]

[Text] According to reports from Ghana, incidents have reportedly occurred on the occasion of the second leg soccer match between ASEC of Abidjan soccer team and Ashanti Kotoko of Kumasi. Cote d'Ivoire has always been a land of welcome and the Ivorian authorities have always urged the protection of lives and property of the foreign communities living in Ivorian territory. The permanent residence of about 4 million foreign nationals, including a strong Ghanaian community, is eloquent testimony.

On the occasion of the first leg match in Abidjan, the Ivorian Government had taken all adequate measures to ensure the safety of the Ghanaian official delegation—the Kotoko players, the technical staff of the club, and the Ghanaian supporters who came here. The government, which is in contact with the Ghanaian authorities to obtain more information on the incidents that occurred in Kumasi, is asking the people to remain calm and not to exact reprisals on the Ghanaian community.

Accra Radio Reports Attacks

AB011193093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] Reports from Abidjan say mobs of youths attacked Ghanaians and looted their property today in revenge for alleged assaults on Ivorian soccer fans in Ghana. The attacks began in the morning in Abidjan's Treichville district where many Ghanaians live, after returning fans of the Abidjan club ASEC described their ordeal in Ghana. Witnesses saw gangs of youths armed with sticks and rocks roaming Treichville and looting Ghanaian-owned bars and houses. At one busy junction, youths stopped buses to demand if there were Ghanaian passengers on board.

Riot police and paramilitary gendarmes were deployed in anticipation of further trouble but many stood by as the mobs (?picked) their targets. One looter told reporters that the gendarmes would not stop them. He added that Ghanaians are getting what they deserve.

Hospital Sources Say 111 Injured

AB0111205093 Paris AFP in French 1814 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] Abidjan, 1 Nov (AFP)—More than 110 persons were wounded today in disturbances that broke out after the return from Ghana of Ivorian ASEC club supporters who were victims of violence in Kumasi. Upon their return, launched a vast operation of reprisal upon their return against Ghanaians living in Abidjan.

According to figures given to the AFP, 111 persons—63 Ivorians and 48 Ghanaians—were hospitalized in the three major hospitals in Abidjan and the disturbances were continuing in several districts of the town.

The wounded suffered mainly from brain injuries and fractures caused by clubs and stones while others suffered from wounds caused by cold steel weapons.

In the afternoon, several wounded Ghanaians who went to the emergency wards of these hospitals were turned back by Ivorian demonstrators, an AFP journalist has noted.

Several hospitalized Ivorians were wounded in Kumasi in clashes with Asante Kotoko soccer fans who prevented the Ivorians from entering the stadium where the second leg semi-final match of the African Champions Clubs

Cup was to be played. This match has been won by Asante Kotoko by two goals to nil and ASEC was thus eliminated.

Ghanaian Woman Killed

AB0211081193 Paris AFP in English 0258 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Abidjan, 2 Nov (AFP)—A Ghanaian woman was killed Monday [1 November] when Ivory Coast soccer fans, charging they had been roughed up at a match held in the neighbouring country, attacked Ghanaian residents here, correspondents said. Residents of the Yaossi district in northern Abidjan found the body of a woman around midnight Monday lying on a sidewalk covered with a black sheet. They identified the corpse as that of a Ghanaian prostitute.

The body was discovered 200 meters (yards) from a dormitory housing prostitutes from Ghana which had been set ablaze earlier Monday by supporters of ASEC Abidjan. Hospital sources reported that around 120 people were hurt when Ivorian fans returning from Ghana, where they said they had been mistreated by authorities, set upon Ghanaian residents here and looted their homes. ASEC Abidjan was defeated 2-0 on Sunday in an African Champion's Cup semi-final against Asante Kotoko of Kumasi, Ghana.

Ghana

Vice President Returns From Commonwealth Summit

AB2910143093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 28 Oct 93

[Text] Ghana's delegation to the Commonwealth summit in Limassol, Cyprus, has returned home. The leader of the delegation, Vice President Arkaah, told newsmen that the meeting reviewed the global situation—politically, economically, and socially—on a very extensive scale.

On the economic front, Mr. Arkaah said the meeting decided that developing countries pursuing the structural adjustment program [SAP] should be assisted by the developed countries by way of reducing their debts. He said it was generally agreed that developing countries which have pursued the SAP properly should benefit between 50 and 75 percent debt reduction.

Mr. Arkaah said if the proposal was implemented, Ghana would benefit a great deal. This is because she is one of the countries that have done well in this direction. The vice president said the meeting also thought that there should be a more functional cooperation amongst the Commonwealth countries because it would assist the poorer states, especially those in the Caribbean and Far East, to develop.

On South Africa, Mr. Arkaah said the meeting agreed that developments in that country are very encouraging, especially the new bill that has been passed on the consultative assembly. The vice president said it was decided that the Commonwealth should send an observer mission to South Africa to monitor the state of violence, especially among blacks, and expressed the hope that the mission [word indistinct] positively to overcome the violence so as to ensure speedy democratic rule.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Kyrgyzstan

AB2910163093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 28 Oct 93

[Text] Ghana has established diplomatic relations with Kyrgyzstan. An official statement in Accra said the move is guided by the principles enunciated by the UN Charter.

Mali

Spokesman: No Information on Resignation 'Rumors'

AB3010163093 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 28 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Government spokesman Bakary Kone Ba Traore held his weekly press briefing at the Ministry of Culture and Communication in Bamako this morning. The spokesman stated that school will reopen in good condition for a successful 1993-94 academic year. [passage omitted]

Concerning the persistent rumors that some cabinet members have resigned, the spokesman stated that he had no information on these rumors. He said that the political parties of the ministers in question should be consulted for information on this matter. [passage omitted]

Minister Signs Telecommunications Accord With PRC

AB301022293 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] Mali-PRC cooperation has been further strengthened with the signing of a draft agreement between the Malian Ministry of Culture and Communication and the PRC Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television. Under the draft agreement, which was signed in Beijing today, short-wave radio broadcasting facilities from China will be lent to Mali. This agreement follows one signed in 1987 and covers a five-year period. Sidiki Konate has the details from Beijing:

[Begin recording] The draft agreement is to help retransmit Radio China International's program to Africa and America with short-wave transmitters to be lent to China by Mali. The facilities will be lent from 1993 until 1998 at a total cost of 1.65 billion CFA francs. Fifteen percent of this sum will be paid in cash by 1995, while the remaining 85 percent, that is about 1.403 billion CFA francs, will help construct regional frequency modulation radio station in Sikasso and Segou. It will also help improve the quality of those already existing in Kayes and Mopti. All these will be done within the framework of the contracts signed between the Radio and Television Broadcasting Corporation of Mali and the International Economic and Technical Cooperation Company of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Corporation of China.

The draft agreement also provides for a contract between this Chinese company and the Telecommunications Company of Mali for the lending of International Satellite Telecommunications Consortium's satellite retransmission circuits to help transmit Chinese programs from Beijing to Paris via Bamako. The signing of this draft agreement—for which Cheikna Kamissoko, minister of culture and communication, is on a visit to China—enabled At Zhisheng, Chinese minister of radio, film, and television, as well as his Malian counterpart to review the shortcomings noted on both sides in implementing the previous draft agreement. This discussion took place in the presence of Kafougouna Kone, Malian ambassador to the PRC. It also helped them to pledge greater efficiency and performance concerning Mali-PRC cooperation in radio, television, and film. In this regard, the two ministers paved the way for more pragmatic cooperation in exchange of programs, training of journalists and technicians, and film exchanges.

The Malian minister's visit to various transmission and production stations, to the factories producing radio and television equipment in Beijing and Shanghai enabled the the Malian minister to note China's considerable potential in the radio, television, and film sectors.

The Malian delegation also met with Chinese cultural officials and discussed new areas of cultural cooperation, such as the upcoming visit of Chinese acrobats to our country. All these initiatives have confirmed the good relations and cooperation which were previously defined during President Alpha Oumar Konare's visit to China almost one year ago.

A draft agreement was signed, fruitful discussions were held, and promises were made concerning bilateral cooperation in the sectors of communication and culture. However, the most important thing is to follow up all those initiatives. Today, China is not simply waking up; it is doing it in a big way. The country with 1.03 billion inhabitants is no longer that of the Great Wall. It is now an open country which is irreversibly pursuing its quiet revolution. [end recording]

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